

THE INSURRECTION.

Highly Important from Washington.

THE FIRST STEP FORWARD.

March of Thirteen Thousand Men into Virginia.

Arlington Heights Occupied by Gen. Sandford.

Eight New York Regiments in the Advance Army.

ALEXANDRIA OCCUPIED.

Communication with Richmond and Harper's Ferry Cut Off.

Capture of a Train of Cars by the Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

Assassination of Col. Ellsworth, of the Fire Zouaves.

Spectacular Scene at the White House.

Intense Excitement Throughout the North.

Important Movement of General Butler from Fortress Monroe.

Timed Attack on Harper's Ferry by Federal Troops.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

There can be no more complaints of inactivity of the government. The forward march movement into Virginia, indicated in my dispatches last night, took place at the precise time this morning that I named, but in much more imposing and powerful numbers.

About ten o'clock last night four companies of picked men moved over the Long Bridge, as an advance guard. They were sent to reconnoitre, and if assailed were ordered to signal, when they would have been reinforced by a corps of regular infantry and a battery.

At twelve o'clock Colonel Ellsworth's regiment of Zouaves embarked in steamers from the Navy Yard for Alexandria, and must have reached there about one o'clock this morning. They landed under the cover of the Pawnee's guns. An attack would have been signalled, but no attack was made.

At twelve o'clock the infantry regiment, artillery and cavalry corps began to muster and assume marching order. As fast as the several regiments were ready they proceeded to the Long Bridge, those in Washington being directed to take that route.

The troops quartered at Georgetown, the Sixty-ninth, Fifth, Eighth and Twenty-eighth New York regiments, proceeded across what is known as the chain bridge, above the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, under the command of General McDowell. They took possession of the heights in that direction.

The imposing scene was at Long Bridge, where the main body of the troops crossed. Eight thousand infantry, two regular cavalry companies and two sections of Sherman's artillery battalion, consisting of two batteries, were in this side of the Long Bridge at two o'clock.

The Twelfth (New York) was the first on the ground. The army crossed the bridge in the following order—

Twelfth regiment, New York.

Twenty-fifth regiment, New York.

First regiment, Michigan.

First, Second, Third and Fourth, New Jersey, in the order named.

Two regular cavalry corps, of eighty men each, and Sherman's two batteries.

Next and last came the New York Seventh, the live-long party, and with more men than any other regiment. They seemed delighted at the idea that they were to have a show at something that looked like service before returning home.

Following them was a long train of wagons filled with—wheelbarrows, shovels, &c.

Altogether there were at least thirteen thousand troops in the advancing army. This includes the Zouaves who went by steamer, the forces that moved from Georgetown, as well as the main body that proceeded over the Long Bridge.

General Mansfield commanded the movement of the troops until the last corps left the district. The first regiment of the main body that crossed the Long Bridge started at twenty minutes past two, and the last corps left the district at about a quarter to four o'clock.

At four o'clock Major General Sandford and staff left Williamsburg, and proceeded to Virginia to take command of the advance forces. He informed me that he should establish his headquarters at Arlington Heights, and should take possession of the Arlington mansion.

Two thousand troops, the New York Zouaves and New York Twelfth, are to occupy Alexandria; the remainder the heights by regiments from the chain bridge to Alexandria.

General Mansfield took the greatest care to instruct the troops just before entering upon the bridge to take the route step—that is, to avoid marching together, as the solid step together might injure the bridge.

Some idea of the places occupied can be had from the annexed topographical plan—

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

Simultaneously with the movement of troops upon Alexandria, an expedition was despatched to Arlington Heights. It consisted of the Fifth, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-ninth New York regiments. The Sixty-ninth, which formed the rear guard, received equipments at a late hour last night, and were duly employed up to the moment of starting, at half past two.

The Sixty-ninth, except the detachment of Major Bagley, which arrived yesterday, and was not equipped, left Georgetown College and marched in perfect silence to the canal, where they were ordered into line by Colonel Corcoran. In a few minutes the Fifth arrived, and took the advance.

part. I witnessed the whole movement of the troops to-night, and for regularity, good order and promptness with which they responded to the requirements made of them is deserving of all praise.

The opinion prevailing here is that a movement was made last night from Chambersburg in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and another from Port Deposit towards Norfolk. The determination of the government is now to push the rebels to the wall with the greatest possible rapidity. Your correspondents are watching every point, and will do their best to keep the readers of the HERALD advised of the latest army movement.

The sun of the 24th of May has risen and exposed to our gratifying gaze the Stars and Stripes floating over Alexandria, where the secession flag has been hauled the night for weeks past. Truly the past has been a great night's work for the Union. Secession is suddenly deemed, and nothing but an ignominious doom awaits the leading traitors in this great wrong against popular government and free institutions.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1861.

The order to march for Virginia at two o'clock this morning was communicated to the officers of the different regiments at the evening parade, but it was kept from the men until shortly before midnight, when it was generally promulgated.

It was received by the various corps with true martial enthusiasm. The men having been kept in readiness since the night before last, the final packing up did not require much time. At midnight all were ready to move.

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth New York regiments, having the longest distance to march to the rendezvous from the Capitol to Georgetown, commenced moving at half past twelve M.

They came down the avenue with, as heretofore, soul stirring, far sounding martial strains, but with quiet tread, more like that of hundreds than thousands of men.

Soon after they had passed, the New Jersey brigade, the Michigan regiment and the Twelfth and Seventh of New York, crossed the avenue with equal quietness. So little noise did they cause that hardly any of the denizens of Washington were awakened from their peaceful slumbers.

The scene at the bridge was grand and impressive beyond description, and one that the writer will ever remember. The night was cool and clear, thousands of men were drawn up in line and drilling past, but hardly a whisper was heard from a among them.

They all preserved a solemn silence, as though sensible of the momentousness of the occasion; but the rumbling of artillery, the clatter of cavalry, the muskets and ordnance glittering in the moonlight, the suppressed commands of the officers, imparted, nevertheless, a liveliness to the imposing spectacle.

The troops took rations for only two days along, but large quantities of provisions will be conveyed across the river to day. All the troops carried their knapsacks, blankets, canteens, &c., with the exception of the Seventh, which went without knapsacks. From this it was inferred that the latter corps would make but a short stay on the right bank of the Potomac.

The main body of the troops were all across the two bridges in two hours after they commenced entering upon them. Three or four companies marched over at a time, in broken steps.

The few spectators that witnessed the crossing were momentarily expecting to hear reports of firearms from the other side, but they were sadly disappointed in their expectation, not a gun being fired up to four o'clock A. M.

Secretary Seward witnessed the crossing from the sidewalk near the foot of the bridge. He came very near being rudely treated by one of the pickets just out to keep the streets clear.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. It was suspected that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not therefore at that time be reliably ascertained.

The New York Second, Twelfth and Seventh regiments, the New Jersey and Michigan brigades, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, so far as at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia. The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Smead, at about ten o'clock last night, passed over the Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, uniting Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the terminus until between one and two o'clock, acting as an advance guard. These were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity; subsequently the New York Second and Twelfth regiments and the Michigan and New Jersey brigades crossed the bridge. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to the Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one, the Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile from the Long Bridge, to await orders.

The Seventh New York regiment was among the troops, and after several hours' march occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

The New York Zouaves, Fourteenth and Sixty-ninth and New Jersey regiments took Alexandria while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over this community. Colonel Ellsworth, who had hailed down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon after shot.

The assassin, named Jackson, who shot Colonel Ellsworth, was instantly put to death.

Visitors to that city say the scenes were intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

It seems to be true that a body of federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria one of them was killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous wagons, with spades, picks and other entrenching tools also passed into that State. The proceedings attending the movements of the troops were conducted with the best possible order.

Senator Chandler, who went into Virginia with the Michigan troops, proceeded at once with Major Sherman and a detachment of his battery to Alexandria, attended by the Michigan regiment, where, immediately upon their arrival, a secession cavalry corps of thirty-five were captured, including their horses, equipments, &c.

From a spyglass view of Alexandria the Stars and Stripes are prominently flying from various quarters.

Numerous wagons with camp equipment are passing through the streets to day to the federal forces in Virginia. Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to this hour.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

In all there are twelve or fourteen federal regiments on the Virginia side. The New York Zouaves and Michigan regiments are the only two as yet in Alexandria.

Last night, before the Michigan regiment started hence it was desirable to procure an American flag. None suitable could be found, excepting one belonging to a restaurant keeper, and which was suspended across the street. Hon. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, purchased it and gave it to the regiment. It was carried by them to Alexandria and now floats over that city.

Colonel Butler, brother of General Butler, Hon. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, Hon. J. H. Arnold, of Chicago, and Hon. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, will visit Fort Monroe to-morrow by way of Annapolis, to note the passage of events in that quarter.

General Butler, with the consent of Secretary Cameron, has ordered the great steam gun captured from the secessionists to be taken to Massachusetts. General Cutler has been countermanded the order. Secretary Cameron will have something to say about this interference.

Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan regiment, is now in command of Alexandria.

This morning's expedition was admirably planned by General Scott, and equally well executed. All the various regiments took up the positions assigned them at the rebel camp four by four by the Commander in Chief. The rebel

tachment of United States cavalry were in advance of the expedition acting as pickets.

This morning the engineer corps of the Fourteenth New York were busily employed in surveying the ground below that occupied by the Sixty-ninth, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

The picket guard of the Twenty-fifth New York regiment, stationed at the first cross roads between the Long Bridge and Alexandria, arrested two secession soldiers at six o'clock this morning. They were marched into Washington, in charge of Lieutenant Cook, of the Albany Burgoyne Corps, and having acknowledged to General Mansfield their connection with the Confederate army, they were handed over to Provost Dayton, who lodged them in jail to await the action of the authorities. They were armed with navy revolvers. At one time it was feared that the soldiers and people would sacrifice them to avenge the assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

A young man, who was pressed into the Confederate army at Alexandria, but managed to escape, was committed to jail at the same time for safe keeping.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

It is the intention of the government to make Arlington Heights impregnable. The force there now will be increased from this city and from the force now on route from the North.

A reconnoitering force of two regiments was sent out in a western direction from Alexandria early this morning. They took up the rails of the Alexandria and Richmond Railroad, and the wires of the telegraph lines, as they went along.

All the advance posts of the federal army were instructed to answer the challenge of the rebel pickets, "Who goes there?" with "The Advance Guard of the grand army of the United States." This answer in all instances made the rebels beat an immediate retreat.

A corps of sappers and miners accompanied the expedition last night, under the command of Capt. Alexander. Under their guidance the army will at once be engaged in constructing a fortified camp. The fortification works will be thrown up, and batteries erected at intervals from a point opposite Georgetown over the Arlington Heights to Alexandria.

Immense trains, loaded with provisions, ammunition, wheelbarrows and shovels, and camping equipment, continue to pass over the bridges. Another battery of six twelve pounders has just crossed over.

I reiterate my previous statement, that no advance beyond Alexandria and the immediately adjoining country is contemplated by General Scott at present. An advance will only be made to meet and repel any rebel forces that may attempt to dislodge the federal army from its present position.

Alexandria is loyal to day. The people have been suffering from the tyranny of a few armed men, who are now in the custody of the United States. I learn from gentlemen who arrived from Alexandria this evening, that the best of feeling is manifested towards the troops. Indeed, the honest people are rejoiced at their coming to the city. They were astounded this morning at the wonderful movement of Sherman's train. When it entered the city it divided into two sections, one under command of Major Sherman, and the other under command of Lieut. Dresser, late of West Point. The two sections entered in opposite directions, instead of a single body, and united in the centre of the city, on Fairfax street, when the order was given to put the battery in battle array. The rapidity with which this order was executed is said not only to have excited the astonishment of the people of Alexandria, especially the cavalry troop captured, but also the United States forces who accompanied the battery.

One of the most unexpected features of this morning's military adventures into Virginia was the capture of a company of four officers and thirty-six men, composed of F. V. V., of Fairfax county, Virginia, who had been enrolled into a brilliant and dashing cavalry corps.

This secession company were early alarmed by the arrival of the government forces in Alexandria, and mounting their horses, began a precipitate retreat, riding till they believed themselves far beyond the reach of pursuit. They were rejoiced to see troops advancing from the West, when they supposed to be reinforcements in their aid. Rushing hastily forward, they found themselves surrounded by the Michigan volunteers, and surrounded without a blow.

They were taken on board the steamer Baltimore. Captain West, and conveyed as prisoners of war to the Navy Yard. We found them gaily attired, with feathered chapeaus, apparently unconscious of the fate to which their treason naturally consigns them. Some of them were anxious to converse with those with whom they conversed that their friends and relations, as well as their own unbiased sympathies, were on the side of the flag of our Union. They were a crafty crew indeed, for some had already doffed their feathered chapeaus for the simple felt. The captain was a man of fine physique and carriage. His plume was still aloft, and sports in place, and haversack marked "W. W. Hall." Doubtless his admirers and friends are still in a maze at his sudden trip across the Potomac.

But a melancholy object to this triumphant career, upon the whole is the scene near by, where lay the remains of the murdered and gallant Ellsworth. An apartment, opening directly upon the green lawn, is arranged as a chapel, canopied with the Stars and Stripes. The mourning colors are intermingled. The remains, shrouded in the flag he died to defend, are covered with flowers. The guard moves solemnly and silently to and fro. Crowds arrive from every direction, some in splendid equipage, to cast an earnest, mournful gaze upon the remains. His Zouaves unfold carefully, as precious relics, bits of the rebel flag which he had torn from its staff, and which he had stained with his blood.

An officer of the army, who left Fortress Monroe yesterday, informs me that before he left it was ascertained that eight additional graves were mounted at Sewall's Point, and it was the determination of Gen. Sherman to demolish the place. He started to execute his threat, and my informant believes that a battle has occurred there before this time.

Gen. Butler has resigned his commission as Major General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and has been appointed a Major General in the United States Army.

The cavalry of secessionists captured at Alexandria to-day have been brought to the Washington Navy Yard. Passengers from that city to-day say that the Fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves riding about on the horses.

The other prisoners are in custody.

The federal troops are quartered at the Munson House. At two o'clock this afternoon the body of Jackson lay where he was killed.

The troops between here and Alexandria have made good progress in throwing up entrenchments.

The ferry boats between Washington and that city will resume their trips next week.

The flags all over the city are at half mast to-day, and the tolls are tolling in respect for Colonel Ellsworth. It is probable that his remains will be brought to the President's House and conveyed thence to the cars. To-morrow afternoon they will be transported to New York, of which State he was a native.

There are about twelve secessionists under charges in the common jail.

Many of the troops here are in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In all there are twelve or fourteen federal regiments on the Virginia side. The New York Zouaves and Michigan regiments are the only two as yet in Alexandria.

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were completely taken by surprise. Col. Nelson, of Indiana, was permitted to accompany the expedition as a volunteer aid.

Lieutenant Franderghat, of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, was the first soldier who landed at Alexandria. He was in command of the steamer Mont Vernon, the vessel which conveyed the Fire Zouaves of New York from their camp to that point, and was in company with Col. Ellsworth at the occupation of the city.

Dr. Boyle and Captain Shaffer, two notorious traitors from Washington, have been caught at Alexandria. A considerable number of regular troops are among the government forces which now occupy Alexandria. A company of artillery has just left this city for the same point.

All was quiet in Alexandria an hour ago. It is reported that the steamer Mont Vernon narrowly escaped sinking before she landed the Zouaves at Alexandria. Injuries had been inflicted upon her hull, which were probably the work of secessionists at the Navy Yard.

It is believed here that a simultaneous movement was made by the government forces last night on Harper's Ferry and Norfolk.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

The different corps of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers that crossed the Potomac last night are now stationed as follows—New York Seventh, at the Virginia and the Long Bridge; New Jersey Second, at Reach's Spring, half a mile from the end of the bridge; the battalion of District militia, three miles further on the road to Alexandria; the Michigan regiment, the Fire Zouaves, a company of cavalry, and Sherman's battery, in Alexandria; the New York Fifth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth, and the Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments, four companies of cavalry, and a battery, at various points on the base and summit of Arlington Heights.

THE FEELING AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

This has been the most exciting day ever witnessed by the people of Washington. The prospect of sanguinary strife at their very doors kept them in a terrible fright all day. Business was almost suspended. Groups of men, women and children were standing in the streets at all points during the day, inquiring for and discussing the news, and expecting to hear the noise of grim battle echoed from the other side. Fortunately they were disappointed in the latter respect.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

A detachment of Colonel Corcoran's regiment, stationed on the southern slope of the Heights, seized a train of cars this afternoon, containing some three hundred passengers, a portion of whom are retained as prisoners. It is difficult to learn the particulars of the seizure of the train, and the disposition of the passengers and prisoners, inasmuch as the military authorities here refuse all access to civilians to cross over to Virginia. This rule is applied to the members of the press with peculiar severity.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

Nearly three thousand troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York and the two Ohio regiments. The third Connecticut regiment came in this morning.

THE BLOCKADE.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days from the notice of the blockade, restitution in such cases has been ordered.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

Judge Army, bearer of dispatches, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas to co-operate with the Iowa regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois regiments in camp at Quincy, to protect the Union men of Northwestern Missouri, and to secure a safe transit of stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to Capt. Reno, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas regiments with arms and military equipments, and also horse equipments for a regiment of cavalry. The arrangement will furnish at once over 10,000 men, who will remain in camps in their respective States, ready to take possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad between those points as soon as any further demonstrations are made by Jeff. Thompson, of St. Joseph, and his secession followers to interrupt transportation through Missouri.

Mr. Army reports good looks in Kansas, and says the crops in that State never looked more prosperous. The State militia are being organized into eleven regiments, and the State authorities have determined to equip them as well as possible for home defence, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri unless Missouri shall secede, or invade Kansas, or the safe transit across the State be interrupted. With those arrangements and the prompt and decisive steps adopted by General Harney, and the co-operation of General Price, the President expects peace to be maintained both in Missouri and Kansas.

Judge Army reports a great want of suitable clothing for the military in Kansas, and has applied to the government for a supply, which will be granted.

RUMORED ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1861.

A great variety of reports are circulating relative to an attack on Harper's Ferry to-day. Coal trains were detained there this morning, and none have come down to day. It is reported that a movement was certainly made to day by the federal forces in that direction.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SEWALL POINT BATTERY.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1861.

The steamer from Norfolk has arrived. General Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday with four thousand troops in propellers, and landed them near Lynhaven. Additional batteries have been discovered near Norfolk.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1861.

The news from Washington has produced a profound sensation here. The Old Point boat this morning reports that General Butler threw out a guard of three hundred men at the United States Hotel, principally to guard a splendid well of water belonging to Colonel Segar, which was wanted for the use of the garrison.

A steamer arrived at Fort McHenry this morning with a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores. Colonel Morehead's regiment came across the river this morning, marched up Broadway and proceeded to Patterson's Park. They made a fine display.

An officer from Washington this afternoon, says that the War Department received to day accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and that there were fifteen thousand troops between Norfolk and Sewall's Point.

A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday says there are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left in the same train he started in, but turned off to the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpeper.

A large number of new gun carriages were landed to-day at Fort McHenry, from the steamer S. R. Spaulding, which was captured by the rebels.

The news of the death of Colonel Ellsworth has created a profound sensation here. He is well remembered by the citizens, and his death deeply deplored.

The presence of General Johnston at Harper's Ferry is confirmed by passengers in this evening's train from the West.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday. They were throwing up entrenchments and building cabins of boards on the heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched through the streets this afternoon, and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

The Sad News from Alexandria—Details of the Murder of Colonel Ellsworth—Sketch of his Brief but Brilliant Career—Effect of the Tragedy in this City.

Ac. Ac. Ac.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

News has just reached the city of the assassination of the gallant Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Fire Zouaves. In accordance with previous instructions, the Zouaves last night proceeded down the Potomac to land at Alexandria and operate in conjunction with the other troops that passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia.

Senator Chandler reports that Col. Ellsworth landed his regiment from a steamer, and did not enter the town until the troops named above had arrived, when some of his men were detailed to guard the prisoners of war. While Col. Ellsworth was marching with his detail he was shot from the Marshall House, soon after hauling down a secession flag, and killed instantly.

His sudden and sad fate of the Zouave's gallant commander shocked them that they rushed with frantic haste into the grocery store from which the shot emanated and soon made prisoners of all the inmates, including the assassin, and would have hung them all out for the appeals of the other troops. The murderer, however, was instantly shot.

Senator Chandler left soon after the affray with dispatches for Washington, and at that time there had been no other incidents than those named, but the excitement among the troops was intense in consequence of the death of Col. Ellsworth and the cowardly manner in which it was produced.

Captain Fox has just made an official report of the circumstances attending the killing of Col. Ellsworth to the President.

It appears that Ellsworth was marching up the street with a squad of men to take possession of the telegraph office, when, in passing along, he noticed a secession flag flying from the top of a building. He immediately exclaimed, "That has to come down," and entering the building, made his way up to the roof with one of his men, hauled down the rebel emblem, and wrapping it around his body, descended. While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barreled shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth, when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of the way with his fist, as he struck it one of the barrels was discharged, killing him instantly. His companion instantly shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse a second or two after the fall of the noble Ellsworth. The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates made prisoners.

The remains of the deceased were brought over to the Navy Yard this morning. The doleful pale of all the bells in the city are announcing the sad news to the citizens.

Colonel Ellsworth's remains are deposited in the neat little engine house of the Navy Yard, the fire apparatus having been removed. They are still clad in his uniform, the breast being shockingly lacerated by the slug shot. They were sewed up in a red blanket. The body rests on a small bench, covered with the national flag, with a wreath of flowers upon the breast. The building was draped in flags and crape, and a detachment of the Seventy-first detailed to guard it. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-mast, in honor of the gallant deceased. The fact of his death was kept for two hours from his men, to prevent demonstrations of violence.

It is stated that when he received the fatal shot he dropped his sword, and seizing hold of his clothing over his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the wound, closed his eyes and fell down dead without uttering a word.

Before hauling down the secession flag himself, he politely but vainly requested his murderer to remove the odious emblem.

A number of secession officers were captured in the Marshall House, and will be held as prisoners. It appears that Col. Ellsworth entered the building in which he was shot with a squad of men, and not with one, as first reported. The name of the secessionist that murdered Col. Ellsworth was James Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House. The name of the Zouave that shot Jackson is Brownell. He first blew his brains out with his pistol, and then finished him with his sword.

The body of Col. Ellsworth was brought over in charge of six Zouaves. The wildest grief is exhibited by the members of the regiment.

Before wrapping the secession flag around his body Ellsworth had trumpeted it under foot.

Called at the White House this morning, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to see the President on a pressing matter of public business, and as we entered the library we remarked the President standing before a window, looking out across the Potomac, running at foot of Presidential grounds. He did not move till we approached very closely, when he turned round abruptly, and advanced towards us, extending his hand. "Excuse me," he said, "but I cannot talk." We supposed that his voice had probably given way from some cause or other, and we were just about to inquire, when to our surprise the President burst into tears, and concealed his face in his handkerchief. He walked up and down the room for some moments, and we stepped aside in silence, not a little moved at such an unusual spectacle, in such a man, in such a place.

After composing himself somewhat the President took his seat, and desired us to approach. "I will take no apology, gentlemen," said the President, "for my weakness; but I knew poor Ellsworth well, and held him in great regard. Just as you entered the room, Captain Fox left me, after giving me the painful details of Ellsworth's unfortunate death. The event was so unexpected, and the recital so touching, that it quite unmanned me." The President here made a violent effort to restrain his emotions, and after a pause he proceeded, with a tremulous voice, to